Company registration number: 786530

Wishing Well Bathrooms Ltd

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial period ended 31 December 2025

Wishing Well Bathrooms Ltd

Contents

Director's responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Director's Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under the law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial period end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial period and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2025

	Note	31/12/25 €	€
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	**5**	29,250	
Tangible assets	**6**	53,375	
			82,625
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		150,006	
		150,006	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(115,427)	
Net current assets			34,579
Total assets less current liabilities			117,204
Net assets			117,204
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account			117,204
Shareholders funds			117,204

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

I, as director of Wishing Well Bathrooms Ltd state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- I acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial period and of its profit or loss for such a financial period and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 17 February 2026 and signed by:

Mr. Miceal O'Leary,
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation
Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment
A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.
When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 31 December 2025

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial period, including the directors was 1.

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial period were:

	Year ended 31/12/25 €
Wages and salaries	23,489
Social insurance costs	2,628
	26,117

3. Profit before tax

Profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Year ended 31/12/25 €
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,250
Impairment of tangible assets	7,625

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	31/12/25 €
At the start of the financial period	-
Profit for the financial period	117,204
At the end of the financial period	117,204

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 31 December 2025

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	**Total**
	€	€
Cost		
At 16 April 2025	-	-
Additions	32,500	32,500
At 31 December 2025	32,500	32,500
Amortisation		
At 16 April 2025	-	-
Charge for the financial period	3,250	3,250
At 31 December 2025	3,250	3,250
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2025	29,250	29,250

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 16 April 2025	-	-	-
Additions	26,000	35,000	61,000
Depreciation			
At 16 April 2025	-	-	-
Charge for the financial period	3,250	4,375	7,625
At 31 December 2025	3,250	4,375	7,625
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	22,750	30,625	53,375

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31/12/25
	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	115,427

8. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 17 February 2026.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 31 December 2025

10. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 17 February 2026.

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

Wishing Well Bathrooms Ltd

Detailed profit and loss account
Financial period ended 31 December 2025

	Year ended 31/12/25 €
Turnover	
Sales	235,022
	235,022
Cost of sales	
Purchases	(8,840)
	(8,840)
Gross profit	226,182
Gross profit percentage	96.2%
Overheads	
Administrative expenses	(91,770)
	(91,770)
Operating profit	134,412
Operating profit percentage	57.2%
Profit before taxation	134,412

Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial period ended 31 December 2025

	Year ended 31/12/25 €
Overheads	
Administrative expenses	
Wages and salaries	(23,489)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(2,628)
Health & Safety	(44)
Sums paid to third parties	(37,496)
Insurance	(1,050)
Light Tools	(3,473)
Cleaning	(983)
Telephone	(785)
Motor expenses	(6,425)
Legal and professional	(219)
Accountancy fees	(2,800)
General expenses	(1,503)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(3,250)
Impairment of tangible assets	(7,625)
	(91,770)